

institutions into contempt and ridicule.—They must be restrained. Their folly must be checked. The Republic must be saved—the Government must be protected from disgrace and dissolution."

THE HERALD.

BARDSTOWN: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21.

All communications addressed to the Editor must be pre-paid.

Single copies of the HERALD for sale at the Office, Price, 5 cents

WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

For Vice President,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

Electors for the State at Large.

JOSHUA F. BELL,
Of Boyle.

CHARLES S. MOREHEAD,
Of Franklin.

District Electors.

1st District—Lucien Anderson, of Graves.
2d do J. S. McFarland, of Davies.
3d do John G. Rogers, of Barren.
4th do Tao E. Bramlett, of Adair.
5th do John C. H. Hedges, of Hart.
6th do C. F. Harmon, of Madison.
7th do John Rodman, of Oldham.
8th do Th. F. Marshall, of Woodford.
9th do Leander M. Cox, of Fleming.
10th do T. B. Stevenson, of Mason.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one line or less, first insertion, \$0.25;
Each subsequent insertion, \$0.10;
One square three months, \$4.00;
" " twelve, \$10.50;
Half column, one insertion, \$5.00;
Half " one year, \$6.00;
One column, one insertion, \$9.00;
One column, per annum, \$30.00.

Transient Advertisers will be required to pay in advance, when an advertisement is inserted in the number of times to be inserted must be stated. It is understood it will remain in the paper until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Those who advertise for six months or one year have the privilege of changing and renewing no exceeding once in three weeks.

We hope that the above will be plain enough to be understood by all—and that all who advertise with us in accordance with our principles, instead of trying for hours to lower our prices. The Foreman of the Office has no time to spend in bargaining. This is a pleasure to persons: we have no disposition to do work cheaper for a client than customer than for our liberal patrons, who see willing to let Printers live.

The HERALD has an extensive circulation, and business men will find it advantageous to make use of its columns as a means of communicating with the public generally.

CASH.

Since we have enlarged the BARDSTOWN HERALD our expenses have been considerably increased; we are therefore compelled to adopt the CASH SYSTEM. Our object in doing this, is to enable us to meet promptly the demands on us for CASH for Paper, Ink, Labor, Office rent, &c. &c. Could we collect as we do, it would be better for us as well as for our customers. From those who advertise yearly we expect payment quarterly.

For all insurance Job Work and Advertising, this money must be paid when the work is done—the rest is without exception.

Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, Superintendent of Public Instruction, delivered an address at the Baptist church last Monday to a large audience on the subject of Common Schools. The speech was not a laborious effort rhetorical display, but a plain, lucid and very interesting account of the past progress, present condition and exigencies of Common School education in Kentucky. The expansion of the system had been very rapid, especially within the last five years, and the last report showed that schools had been provided for nearly all the children in the Commonwealth. But it had been chiefly supported by private tuition money, the fund created by the State being entirely inadequate.

Under these circumstances the act of the last Legislature, taking away from the Trustees of the schools the power of enforcing the payment of the private portion of the fund for paying teachers and defraying expenses, had put the whole system in imminent peril. An experiment was now in progress which in a year or two would decide whether or not the system can get along on the principle of purely voluntary contribution in aid of the school fund. He greatly apprehended that this experiment would fail and in that case the people of Kentucky would be brought right up to the issue of either abandoning the system altogether or of raising by taxation a yearly income sufficient for its support. He, for one, never could consent to let the system perish, and he believed the people agreed with him that it would be better to raise the whole amount necessary by taxation than to suffer the children of the Commonwealth to grow up in ignorance. He showed from the Auditor's report the startling fact that, making all fair allowances, there must be nearly one hundred thousand children in Kentucky, of ages suitable to go to school, whose parents were unable to give them any education. Such a mass of ignorance was frightful to contemplate; such a number of minds that might be useful, and add greatly to the prosperity and glory of the Commonwealth, must not be allowed to slumber in a living death. There was nothing that the people of Kentucky had so frequently and clearly decided by their votes as that the common school system should be upheld, and he could not believe that after so many efforts

and sacrifices and such encouraging progress, they would now suffer it to perish. He in conclusion particularly urged upon the people of Bardstown to establish Common Schools upon the plan of voluntary contribution, with the aid they would thereby secure from the State, and prevent the youth of the place from growing up in idleness, ignorance and vice, and we trust his wise counsel will be heeded and acted upon promptly.

Hon. J. F. BELL, Whig candidate for State Elector, having spoken at Shepherdsville on Tuesday, and having an appointment for Thursday at Taylorsville, was induced by invitation of some of our citizens to take Bardstown in his route and favor us with an address on Wednesday, on which day he happened to have no engagement elsewhere. We were fearful that at such short notice it would be difficult to get a crowd together, especially just after the adjournment of an ecclesiastical assemblage, whose debates and religious services had occupied the time of a considerable portion of our population for several days. We were agreeably disappointed. The Court House was crowded during the whole time Mr. BELL was speaking, which was about two hours, and we speak in all soberness and candor, when we say that we have never seen an assembly more delighted and enthusiastic. The speech was glorious and most rapturously received. It was full of clear and forcible reasoning, fervid appeals to patriotic feeling, humor and apt illustration, and some passages were of the loftiest style of genuine eloquence.—Hurrah for our Candidate, our Cause, and our Champions!

By the kindness of Rev. S. S. McRoberts we are enabled to publish the following synopsis of the proceedings of the Synod of Kentucky at its late session in Bardstown :

The Synod of Kentucky.

The Synod of Kentucky met in Bardstown on Wednesday, October 13th, at 7 o'clock, and in the absence of the Moderator was opened with a sermon by J. C. Baines.

Dr. J. D. Matthews was elected Moderator, and R. A. Johnston, Temporary Clerk. Owing to exaggerated rumors of the prevalence of cholera in this place the Synod was unusually small—only between fifty and sixty members and near one half of them of the Presbytery of Louisville.

The subject which occupied the majority of the Synod was the New Albany Seminary, which has hitherto been under the control of the Seven Western Synods. It was voted to transfer the Seminary to the Assembly, and committee was appointed to present and urge me to the Synod declined to nominate a Professor, but authorized the Trustees of the Theological Fund to appropriate the proceeds of the Fund for any additional instruction which may be necessary until the transfer is made. In view of the transfer the Synod declined to nominate a Professor, but authorized the Trustees of the Theological Fund to appropriate the proceeds of the Fund for any additional instruction which may be necessary until the transfer is made. The Synod appointed last year to nominate a Professor, nominated Dr. E. P. Humphrey, and it was recommended to the Board of Directors to procure his services for any additional instruction which may be necessary.

The Reports from Centre College showed the College to be in a highly prosperous condition, both as to the number of students and the state of the funds. The number of students is near two hundred, and the funds amount to \$74,220, yielding 6 per cent. interest.

The boundary line between the Presbyteries of Ebenezer and West Lexington was so changed as to transfer Cynthiana to the Presbytery of West Lexington and the church of Crittenden to that of Ebenezer.

The petition of the Paris church to be transferred to the Presbytery of West Lexington was not granted.

A petition for the division of the Presbytery of Muhlenburg was laid on the table.

The complaint of certain members of the Hopkinsville church against the Presbytery of Muhlenburg for dissolving the pastoral relation of B. H. M. Own was dismissed for want of prosecution.

The appeal of E. Bradshaw, an Elder of the Hopkinsville church, who had been suspended and deposed, was reversed and he restored to his original rights.

The case of W. F. Hill, of Shelbyville, was called up, but was left, where left by the Presbytery of Louisville, he being excluded from the privileges of the Church.

The members having been very kindly and hospitably entertained by the citizens of Bardstown, the following vote of thanks was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of Synod are due and are hereby tendered to the citizens of Bardstown for their hospitality to the members of Synod and to the members of the Methodist and Baptist churches for the use of their houses of worship.

Synod adjourned on Monday night to meet in Danville next year, on the 2d Wednesday in October.

S. S. McROBERTS,
Stated Clerk.

There will be a great Whig Barbecue and Mass Meeting at Lebanon on Saturday the 23d instant. We have kindly invited and regret that we cannot be present on the occasion.

WOOD.

All those who have promised to pay us Wood for their subscription, will please haul it in immediately.

For the Herald.

BARDSTOWN, Oct. 18th, 1852.
Mr. JAMES D. NOURSE.—Dear Sir:—Since the publication of your last paper I have heard that the reports which are put in circulation in regard to my not teaching in the Bardstown Female Academy, originated from some statements which the Rev. J. V. Cosby made, and as the gentleman has refused to have an interview, or even to answer a letter, which I wrote him on the subject, I think it due to myself and family to make a fair statement of the whole transaction and lay it before the public, through the medium of your paper.

On the 23d of August last, I received the following note from Rev. J. V. Cosby, without my having by any word or action solicited the same, to wit:—

"Mr. SCHAUB: Will you take charge of the musical department, piano, in the Academy for the ensuing term at the rate of \$600. If you will, say so this evening, if it be possible. I have desired to see you all day, but have been prevented by other engagements; and my reason for desiring an immediate reply is that I expect to leave town early in the morning. So, you will please excuse haste, brevity and all other excusable things connected with my note.

Respectfully, J. V. COSBY.

P. S. If you say yes, consider the engagement made. I will be responsible for the salary as above specified."

The above note I received late on the evening of the 23d of August, and sent him the following reply the same evening:

Rev. J. V. COSBY:—I am willing to take charge of the Piano class in your school at the salary you propose, but I would prefer for you to state the number of scholars you wish me to teach for the amount.

Respectfully, G. SCHAUB.

After Mr. Cosby had received my note he came down to my house and told me that he expected me to teach twenty scholars for the salary, with which I was satisfied. I then asked him, what should be done supposing he should have more than twenty, to which he replied, that I would be paid for them, for example, if I had forty scholars I would get \$1200; but, said he, we can talk over that part afterwards, you just consider the contract in me. I am responsible to you for the \$600, any how. With this he left me and I did not see him again until the night before I was going to Louisville, for the purpose of purchasing music, which I knew I would need during the term that I was (as I thought) engaged in the Academy. At that night nothing was said in regard to our contract on either side. I went to Louisville, bought music, and after I had come back I drew up a writing similar to that which I had with other principals of schools, and which, as I will prove in this communication, was nothing else than Mr. Cosby's own proposition. The contents of the paper were as follows: I was to take charge of the Piano class in his school and teach twenty, or any lesser number of scholars for \$600 for one year and for every scholar above the number specified by the gentleman himself, I was to get pay for in the same proportion, and if either of us should wish to discontinue our contract we were to give two months notice to the other, before the session closed.

This is the paper which I presented to Mr. Cosby for consideration and which I, in the latter portion of this communication, will show to you the excuse of misconduct towards me in this matter.

I gave Mr. Cosby the paper on Friday evening, before the school began, which he read over, and I told him then that that was the way I had understood his proposal. He told me that he would read it over again that night and give it to me next morning, excusing himself, as he had to preach that night. I left him and did not go back to see him until the Monday, when the school began, at which time I could not speak with him on our business, he being engaged with some gentlemen, and I told him I would come back the next morning. Tuesday morning I went for the purpose of beginning to teach. Mr. Cosby came in the parlor and told me, that he had only nine music scholars, eleven boarders and about 37 scholars and he did not think it would be worth the trouble to begin to teach, but I had better wait a week, until all the scholars were in and then I could begin. During our conversation he told me that he did not think he could keep up the school at all if it did not increase within a week, that he had lost money enough already, but said he, this will make no difference to you, you can hold me responsible any way. I told him then, that he would have to give up the school or could not get scholars enough, 1, of course, would not hold him responsible for his contract. After which I left him and did not return until the Tuesday following, but Mrs. Cosby began to teach in the meantime.

I again went to see him on the Tuesday in the second week after the school had begun. He told me that he had some 13 or 14 music scholars, and he thought some of his patrons were acting very strangely in not letting their children take lessons on account of Mrs. Cosby's teaching, and it seemed to him that he was to be forced into measures, what measures I can not say, and he did not like it at all. He seemed to talk as if he was evidently discouraged about his school, though I believe he had somewhere about 50 scholars and from 20 to 25 boarders. I then stated to him the situation in which I was placed, by his not complying with his contract, that he would cause me to lose some \$700 or \$800, and that it was

then too late for me to take any other offers which I had when he sent me his first note, and I wished he and Mrs. Cosby would see at once how many scholars they had and send me word, as I had not the least doubt we could get 20 scholars, and if we did not get them we could come to some final conclusion about it. At dinner I received the following note:

"Mr. SCHAUB:—I have had an interview with Mrs. Cosby with reference to the music class, and my final conclusion is that, for the present term I will continue her in the department.

Yours, &c.,

J. V. COSBY."

Here he sends me word, without any excuse whatever, that he does not want me at all! I expect he thought it was not necessary to tell me the reason, but I can assure him, that if I wished to, I could hold him responsible for every cent of the \$600.

I intended to let the thing rest; but it seemed that the gentleman found out it would not do to act so without an explanation, so he said, (as I heard,) that he was very sorry, indeed, that I did not teach there, but that he could not agree in running the risk by giving me \$600, whether he had the twenty scholars or not, and pay me for every scholar above twenty at the same rate, which was not the contract he had proposed to me, and that I, by drawing up the last paper, had nullified the first.

This statement he had made to Mr. Watts. I heard so, and asked Mr. Watts if he was willing to go with me to Mr. Cosby and have an understanding of this matter. He was willing, provided, I would let him ask the gentleman, when it would be most convenient for him to see us? His answer was, that he was not ready for an interview, and up to this date, some three or four weeks, he has not shown any inclination to stand up like a man to what he said.

Now to show that the paper I presented him with had nothing in it except his own proposition, I ask any unprejudiced man if he did not offer me \$600, for which I had to teach 20 scholars, if he had them? He told me himself how many he wished me to teach for the amount, and no man of common sense will understand that when he offers me \$600 to teach 20 scholars, that he wants me to take over that number for the specified amount. But the Reverend gentleman objects to that part of the contract where it says he is to pay me for the same proportion for all scholars over twenty. I can prove by Mr. Watts that he said himself he had told me that I was to be paid for those over twenty; but he had not stated any amount. This acknowledgement is enough. If he offers me then a certain amount to teach twenty and says I shall be paid for those above, any man will understand that it means at the same rate, and more particularly as it is the custom in regard to all contracts made of this kind. And if the gentleman was really in good faith (which I hope he was, though it has very little appearance of it) why did he not tell me, when I came to his house the next day after the school began? Why did he not tell me the last time I was at his house, and told him I had been asked (by a lady of this town) if it was difficult in regard to our contract was the reason I did not teach them? but no, when I told him all this he did not say anything, but laughed about it, as much as to say there was nothing of it. The paper I considered myself of very small value, and I had forgotten about it entirely, until the Reverend gentleman wants to make that paper the excuse of misconduct towards me in this matter.

I got into Cleveland without any trouble, and out again, by carrying off two deputy marshals, who came down to search the schooner, and landing them on the lake shore in the weeds, some miles to westward of the harbor.

My six "sixes" were buried under the ballast alongside the keelson—the powder stored in flour barrels, dried full of holes, and oysters all around the keg, while the balls were packed in red leaded casks, and muskets, piots, and swords, in long boxes, with plenty of hay caught through the joints, and led "bed steaks." So that I had little fear of being caught at Huron, particularly as the people there, to a man and to a woman too, I think, were favorable to the piratical revolutionary movement.

It was nearly dark, on a cold, boisterous evening in December, when I arrived at Cleveland and shivered it atoms on the table, at this startling announcement; and leaping to my feet, I darted from the room through the hall, out into the street, and away down to the wharf like a locomotive, determined to get the schooner under weigh, and be off—somewhere, I didn't care where, so much, that I escaped from "Old Lony's Lane."

But I was too late, for I found the vessel in possession of some 50 United States soldiers, who were all working away like beavers, discharging my contraband cargo of patriot arms and ammunition.

I wandered about the streets for about an hour, feeling myself as completely sold as ever a man was, and so strong by ashore of myself, that I did n't want to go where any one could see my face; till I was finally picked up by a lieutenant, who informed me that GEN. Scott wished to see me at the hotel.

I went like a dog going to be hung; and being ushered into the presence of the hero of Chippewa, General Wool, and about a dozen other United States officers. I rec'd in the first place, a great deal of good advice from Gen. Scott, and in the next, a most pressing invitation to join the party at an oyster supper prepared for the billets which only an hour previously had been a over-coat to our patriot powder. I remained, and, before the party break-up, I had made a public and most positive declaration, that if I ever engaged in another piratical expedition, it should be in some country where Major General WINFIELD SCOTT would not be likely to interfere with my sailing orders.

FRANCE.

Accounts from the south of France make it apparent that LOUIS NAPOLÉON has thrown off all disguise respecting his designs on the Empire.

At the inauguration of the statue of NAPOLEON I., at Lyons, on 22d, he made a speech so full of significance that we copy it entire:

"Lyonese," he said, "your city has always been associated by remarkable incidents with different phases of the life of the Emperor. You hailed him his Consul. You hailed him in an omnigenous Emperor, and when Europe had confined him on an island, you were among the first, in 1815, to salute him as Emperor. To-day your city is the first to erect a statue to him. This fact is significant. Equestrian statues are only erected to sovereigns who have resigned, and it was on that account the Governments who placed me have ever denied that homage to a power of which they would not admit the legitimacy. And yet who was more legitimate than the Emperor, thrice elected by the people, consecrated by the chief of religion, and recognized by all the continental powers of Europe, who were united to him by bonds of policy and ties of blood?" The Emperor was the mediator between two hostile epochs. He destroyed the old régime by re-establishing all that was good in it. He destroyed the revolutionary spirit, by causing the blessings of the revolution everywhere to triumph. This is the reason why those who overthrew him soon deplored their triumph. As for those who defended him, I need not call to mind how profoundly they lamented his downfall. On that account, when the people found themselves free to make a choice they directed their eyes to the heir of NAPOLEON, and it is for the same motive, that from Paris to Lyons, everywhere on my passage the unanimous cry of vive l'Empereur has been raised.

"Good!" exclaimed the General, laughing heartily, "very good Captain. There's nothing like confidence in helping one out of a tight place. But you say that you have got everything safe?"

"Beautiful, sir," I answered.

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JAMES L. W. ELLIS,
[To whom all communications on business must be
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Of 20.....\$1 25
Of 50.....\$1 00

The money must always accompany the
names of Club subscribers.

JOB PRINTING.

We have, since the expiration of the first volume of the Herald, made several very necessary and handsome additions to our JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to get up our work in a style that can not fail to please.

BOOKS, FAMPHLETS, CARDS,
BLANKS, BALL TICKETS BILLS,
POSTERS, BILL-HEADS, &c., &c.,

will be printed on fine white or fancy paper, with Black, Blue, or Red Ink, on short notice. We are determined to use all means within our power to please those who favor us with their patronage.

GIVE US A CALL.

THURSDAY, - OCTOBER 21, 1852.

We see that the conductors of the "Illustrated Family Friend," a literary weekly, published at Columbia, South Carolina, are sparing no pains and expense to make their paper instructive and valuable as well as entertaining. We think it eminently worthy the support and patronage of all who feel interested in the prosperity of Southern literature, which is closely interwoven with all the other great interests of Southern society.

The County Court of Marion has refused the people the privilege of voting on the question of subscribing to a railroad. This, so far as we know, is unprecedented.

Hon. C. S. MOREHEAD will speak here to-day. He is one of the ablest men in the State.

Pennsylvania—Results.

The Evening Bulletin (independent, and on politics one of the best informed journals in Philadelphia,) sums up the result of the Pennsylvania Election as follows:

State Ticket—Woodward, (Supreme Judge,) and Hopkins, (Canal Commissioner,) elected by 19,000 majority—both Opposition.

Senate—(Two Whig gain, 1 do. loss)

—Waig 17, Opp. 15, Native 1.

House—(Several guessed at)—Whig 39; Opp. 61.

Members of Congress—(Not all certain)

Dist. Whigs Dist. Opposition.

—J. C. Anderson 1—Tu. H. F. Foote

—Wm. Everett 2—John Robbins Jr.

—Isaac H. Hopper 4—Wm. H. White

—Geo. M. Woodward 5—James McNamee

—J. M. Fuller 7—S. A. Biggs

—Sam'l Russell 8—T. A. M. Schenck

—John McCullough 11—C. W. Standy

—David Ritchie 18—Asa Parker

—Thos. M. Howe 14—G. A. Gow

—John Atkinson 21—James Gomble

—Geo. John Beck 13—Ang. D. Down

—J. L. Dewart 14—Dr. Dewart

—E. C. B. Curtis 15—C. B. Curtis

Total 11 Whigs, 14 Opposition.

The present Delegation consists of eight Whigs, one Free Soiler, and fifteen Opposition: Whig gain two.

THE STATE TICKET.

(Reported Majorities.)

—1531—1532—

Governor, Sup. Judge, Canl Comr.

John. Blader Bellng. Wood Hoff. Hop.

ston, w. dom. tow w. ward m. man kins

Bucks 4765 4800 4407

Bucks 239 300 200

Lich 377 448 752

Lancaster 4838 3800 3800

Dauphin 1000 600 600

Chester 1000 700 700

Luzerne 1438 1200

Montgomery 518 300

Franklin 546 300 300

York 1011 1000 1000

Allegheny 2814 2200 2000

Cambon 567 700 700

Clinton 254 200 200

Westmoreland 2925 2200 2200

Lycoming 668 600 600

Fayette 553 800 800

Blair 591 600 600

Columbia 1017 900 900

Huntingdon 411 300 200

Concord 186 200 200

Phil. Co. 598

Centre 1091 1050 1000

Northampton 1323 1245 1160

Cambria 335 600 600

[For the Herald.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 19th, 1852.

Dear Sir:—As it was announced, on

last Saturday night, that the Hon. G. D. DUNN was to address the Whigs at

the Court House, on repairing there

I was not a bit surprised to see such a

large and respectable audience. In his

speech he showed the benefit of home

protection to the United States, the

wealth it would pour into the Govern-

ment coffers. The whole speech was

powerful and subtle argument from be-

ginning to end, and stamps Mr. DUNN

as an orator of the first magnitude. Af-

ter he had concluded, Col. Wm. PRESTON

addressed the meeting in a brief and

eloquent speech, after the manner

that no one but "Bill Preston" knows

how. He is the same man that follows

Gen. SCOTT to Washington from this

district.

Throughout the city and all the pub-

lic thoroughfares, large bills, (with a

chicken cock in bold relief) caught

the eye of the passing strangers), an-

nouncing that Mr. HOLT (the head and

shoulders of Locofocism in these parts)

would make a speech in favor of electing FRANKLIN PIERCE to the Presi-

dency. Of course a large number,

both of Whigs and Democrats, assem-

bled to hear him; but "Eccœ," in his

long and flowy speech did not men-

tion one instance about FRANK PIERCE.

This circumstance was throwing hot

water on the rooster which made his

tall feathers droop most lamentably;

and the "unfeathered" left the meeting

dissatisfied with themselves, with their candidate, speaker, and party.

Enclosed you will find the life of Gen. Pierce, as written by Gen. CONSEXT. This is the only true, authorized and unabridged edition yet issued, and for the minute particulars in the life of this "Great Man," you can place the utmost confidence, as it embraces his history from college through public life unto his retirement, never more to assume the arduous task of government.

Our Theatre is now open with a star company; and in last night's play, Miss ELIZA LOGAN won fresh laurels for herself, in her masterful character of "Evelina or the Statute."

The weather is warm and dry, partaking somewhat of the Indian summer. Business is as brisk as the low water will permit; for it seems as if the Ohio will never regain its station. Economical housekeepers open their eyes at the prospect of low water during the long winter; thus shutting off supplies from the coal regions, which commodity is selling at 16 cents per bushel.

Building operations still progress rapidly, and the city has been greatly enlarged during the past season. Yours,

"LITTLE JOHN."

A Thrilling Narrative.

James Morgan was a native of Maryland, matriculated at an early age, and soon after settled near Bryant's Station in the wilds of Kentucky. Like most pioneers of the West, he had cut down the cane, built a cabin, deadered the timber, enclosed a field with a worm fence, and planted some corn. It was on the 17th of August, 1852. The sun had descended; a pleasant breeze was playing through the surrounding wood, the cane bowed under its influence, and the broad leaves of the corn waved in the air.

Morgan had seated himself in the door of his cabin, with his infant on his knee. His young and happy wife had laid aside her spinning wheel and was busily engaged in preparing the fragrant meal.

It was now midnight. The savage band had, after taking all the scalps they could find, left the battle-ground. Morgan was seated at the foot of the oak; its trunk supported his head. The ragged and uneven ground that surrounded him was covered with the slain; the once white and projecting rocks, bleached with the rain and sun of centuries, were crimsoned with blood, that had warmed the bosom of the patriot and soldier. The pale glimmering of the moon occasionally threw a faint light upon the mangled bodies of the dead; then a passing cloud enveloped all in darkness and gave additional terror to the feeble cries of a few still lingering in the last agonies of protracted death, rendered doubly appalling by the hoarse growl of the bear, the loud howl of the wolf, and the shrill and varied notes of the wildcat and panther, feeding on the dead and dying.

Morgan held his hand over his eyes, fell into a deep sleep, and in silent agony awaited his fate. He now heard a rustling in the bushes; steps approached, a cold chill ran over him. Imagination, creative, busy imagination, was actively employed—fear, the most horrible, a sense of approaching death, rendered doubly appalling by the hoarse growl of the bear, the loud howl of the wolf, and the shrill and varied notes of the wildcat and panther, feeding on the dead and dying.

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THE HERALD.

THURSDAY, - OCTOBER 12, 1852.

All Communications addressed to the Editor must be pre-paid.

Single copies of the HERALD for sale at the Office, Price, 5 cents

WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

For Vice President,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

Electors for the State at Large.

JOSHUA F. BELL,

of Boyle.

CHARLES S. MOREHEAD,

of Franklin.

District Electors.

1st District—Lucien L. Anderson, of Graves.	8
2d do J. S. McFarland, of Daviess.	5
3d do John G. Rogers, of Warren.	13
4th do John E. Bramlette, of Adair.	4
5th do John L. Helm, of Hardin.	35
6th do C. F. Burnam, of Madison.	7
7th do John Rodman, of Oldham.	27
8th do T. F. Marshall, of Woodford.	3
9th do Leander M. Cox, of Fleming.	23
10th do T. B. Stevenson, of Mason.	11
Whole number of votes	295
Necessary to a choice 148.	

Slave States, including Delaware, 15; electoral vote, 119. Free States, 16; electoral vote, 176.

Atlantic and Pacific Canal.

Mr. Catherwood, the artist, has left New York for Chagres, in connexion with the London project of constructing a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. The N. Y. Post furnishes the following particulars:

The route has the advantage of any others proposed, that it is shorter and is to be so constructed as to accommodate vessels of every dimensions and tonnage. It is designed to communicate between San Miguel on the Pacific, and the nearest point on the opposite shore—a distance of about fifty miles; of which only thirty would require to be cut, the remaining twenty being navigable by a small river which empties into the Gulf of Darien.

It is proposed to make the canal thirty feet deep, and to construct it without locks, which the formation of the country and the peculiar tidal currents of the two opposite waters seem to make it not only practicable but preferable.

It has been ascertained that the waters in the Caribbean Sea rise and fall 24 inches while that of the Pacific rise and fall 24 feet. This curious ordination of nature, would give to the waters of a canal communication between the two seas, a tide each way once a day, with twelve feet head—a sufficient motive force to deliver vessels from one side to the other in a single tide without any other propulsion, thus rendering the tow path and locomotive power of all kinds, superfluous whether for sail vessels or steamboats.

The deepest cut to be made in the whole distance is only one hundred and twenty-five feet, and the cost is estimated at £7,000,000. The prominent parties to the project in London are Messrs. Fox & Henderson, the architects of the Crystal Palace.—They have procured a survey to be made by Mr. Gisborne, an eminent English engineer, from whose report we gather most of the foregoing particulars. Abbott Lawrence, our late Minister to England, also, is understood to have an interest in the enterprise.

From the character of the parties, and the encouraging tenor of Mr. Gisborne's report, there is reason to hope that a ship channel is destined finally to be opened between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans in New Grenada.

SCOTT IN LOUISIANA.—There are every day new and cheering indications of the growing popularity of General Scott in this State. His supporters and even the most cautious and intelligent of them—are confident that the voice of Louisiana will be not the least hearty and enthusiastic in the throng of her sister States uniting in common phalanx to call him to the Presidential chair, and, under his lead to win for him, in November next, a new victory.

Letters from every section of the State speak in the most cheerful and hopeful tone. Every where the friends of "Old Chippewa," counting in their host not a few of their Democratic fellow-citizens, are moving in his behalf, and the opposition to him is totally wanting in energy and zeal. We scarcely open a single exchange from the parishes, which, whether Whig or Democratic, is not filled with notices or announcements of SCOTT and GRAHAM rallies.—N. O. Crescent, Sept. 21.

The French Government, in order to maintain the right of Peru to the Lobos Islands, has notified the ship-masters of Havre, who are desirous of taking part in the guano spoils, that it will not afford any protection to French vessels that may proceed to the island to load guano.—Any adventurous French captain who might proceed on such an expedition would run the risk of being punished as a robber. As France and England have both recognized the claims of Peru, it follows that the United States cannot do otherwise.

CANINE SACAGAYA—"I was travelling," says M. Blaz, "a diligence. At the place where we changed horses I saw a good-looking poodle dog, which came to the coach door and sat upon his two hind legs, with the air of one begging for something." "Give him a sou," said the postillion to me, "and you will see what he will do with it."—I threw to him the coin; he picked it up ran to the baker's and brought back a piece of bread, which he ate. The dog had belonged to a poor blind man, lately dead; he had no master, and begged alms on his own account.

A fellow coming out of a tavern one frosty morning, rather top heavy, fell on the door step, trying to regain his footing, he remarked.

"If it be true that the wicked stand on slippery places, I must belong to a different class, for it's more than I can do."

The Electoral Vote in 1852.

The following is the full Electoral vote of the different States for 1852:

Maine	8
Vermont	5
Massachusetts	13
Rhode Island	4
Connecticut	6
New York	35
New Jersey	7
Pennsylvania	27
Delaware	3
Maryland	8
Virginia	15
North Carolina	10
South Carolina	7
Georgia	10
Florida	3
Ohio	23
Indiana	13
Illinois	11
Wisconsin	4
Michigan	5
Kentucky	12
Missouri	9
Alabama	9
Louisiana	6
Tennessee	12
Arkansas	4
Texas	4
California	4
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